

Polynomial-Time Algorithms for Contiguous Art Gallery and Related Problems

Ahmad Biniiaz, Anil Maheshwari, Magnus Christian Ring Merrild, Joseph S.B. Mitchell, Saeed Odak, Valentin Polishchuk, Eliot W. Robson, Casper Moldrup Rysgaard, Jens Kristian Refsgaard Schou, Thomas Shermer, Jack Spalding-Jamieson, Rolf Svenning, Da Wei Zheng

SoCG June 2025

Combined work

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The Contiguous Art Gallery Problem is Solvable in Polynomial Time,

- Merrild, Rysgaard, Schou & Svenning

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Contiguous Boundary Guarding

- Biniaz, Maheshwari, Mitchell, Odak, Polishchuk & Shermer

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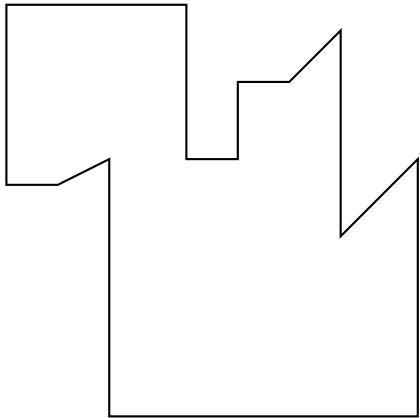
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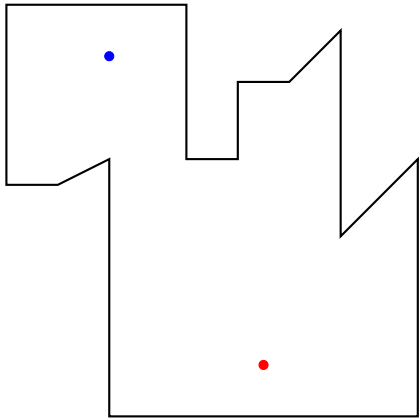
*The Analytic Arc Cover Problem and its Applications to Contiguous Art Gallery,
Polygon Separation, and Shape Carving*

- Robson, Spalding-Jamieson & Zheng

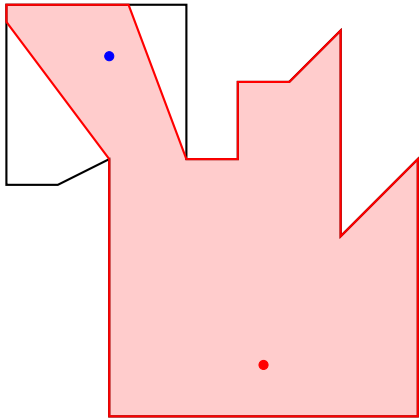
Art Gallery



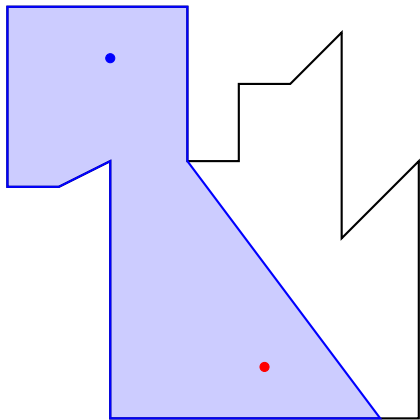
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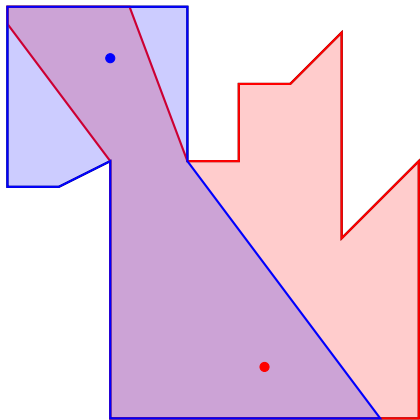
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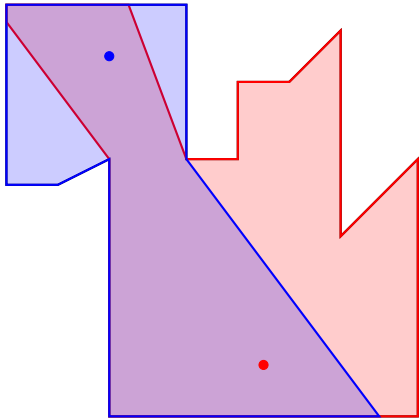
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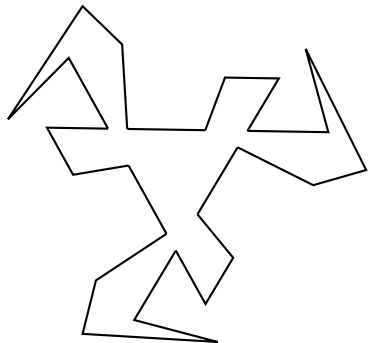
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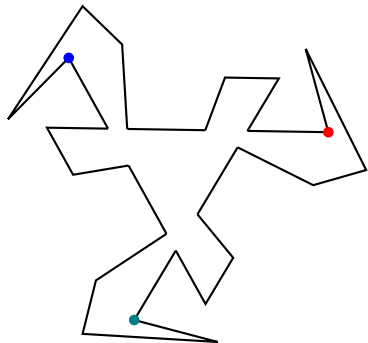
$\exists\mathbb{R}$ -complete

[Abrahamsen, Adamaszek Miltzow, 2021]

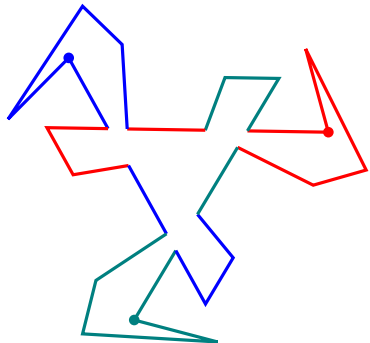
Boundary Guarding



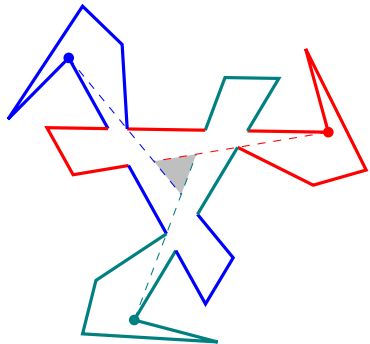
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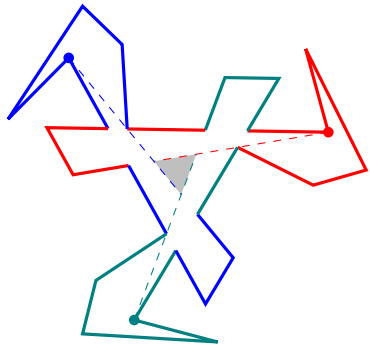
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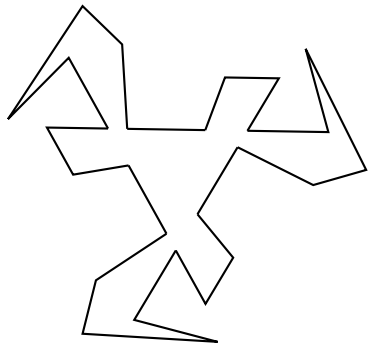
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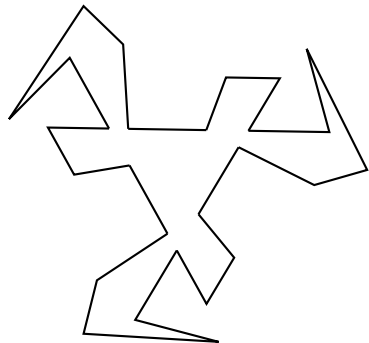
[Stade, SoCG25]

The Contiguous Art Gallery Problem



Goal: Guard boundary (few guards)

The Contiguous Art Gallery Problem

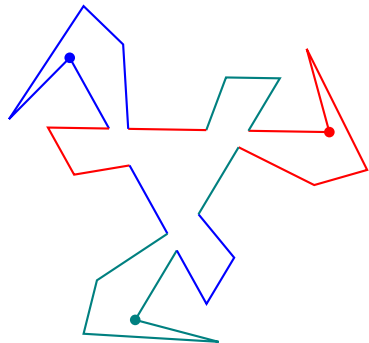


Goal: Guard boundary (few guards)

Restriction:

- ▶ Guards assigned to contiguous parts of boundary

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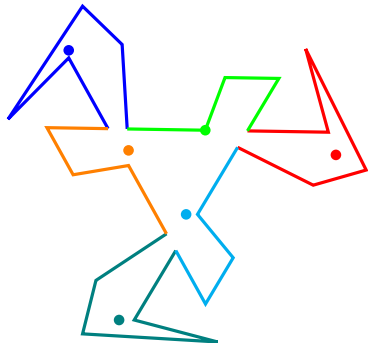
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Combinatorial Bounds

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Normal art gallery/boundary guarding: need $\leq \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$ guards.

Combinatorial Bounds

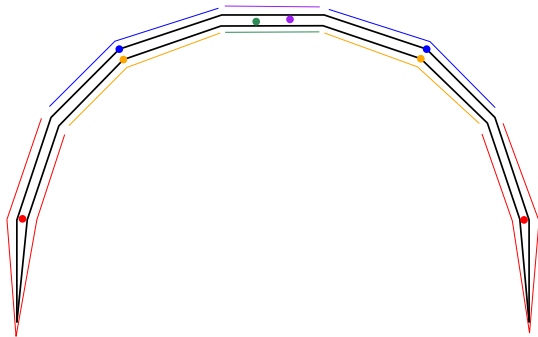
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Contiguous art gallery: need $\leq \lfloor \frac{n-2}{2} \rfloor$ guards.

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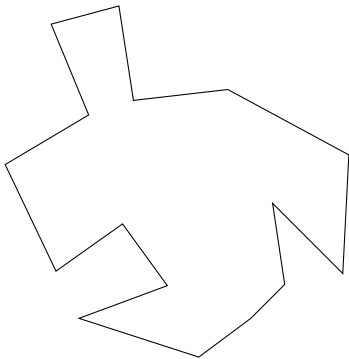


The Greedy Algorithm

“Take greedy steps”

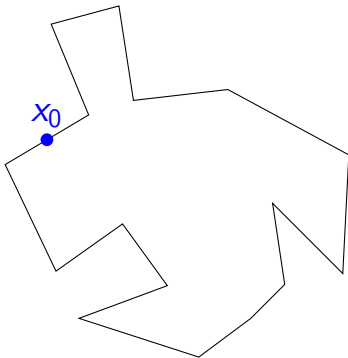
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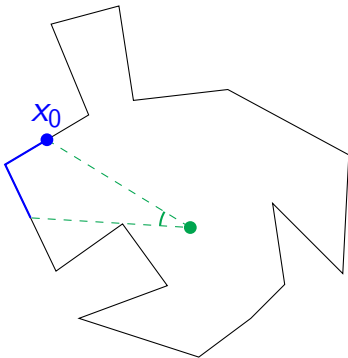
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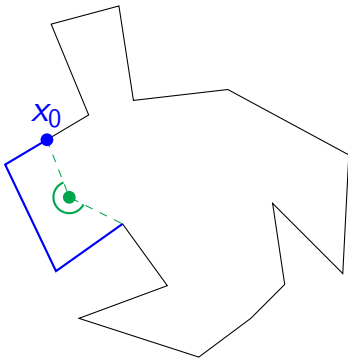
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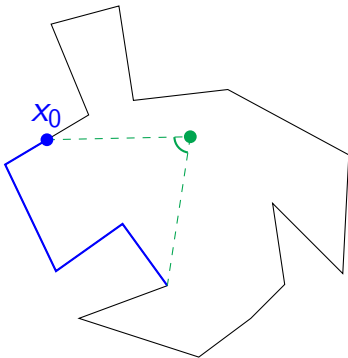
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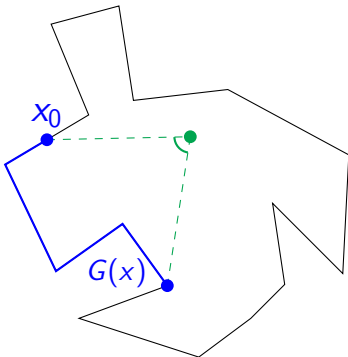
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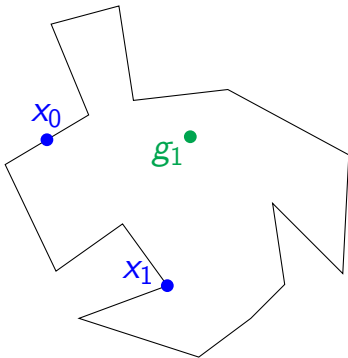
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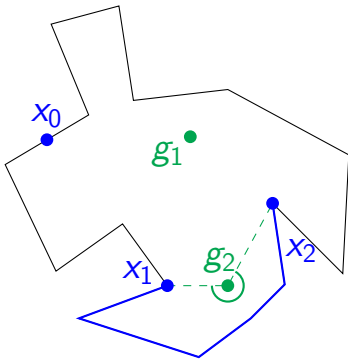
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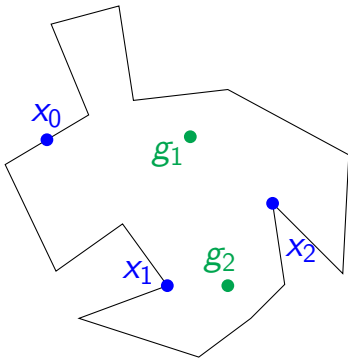
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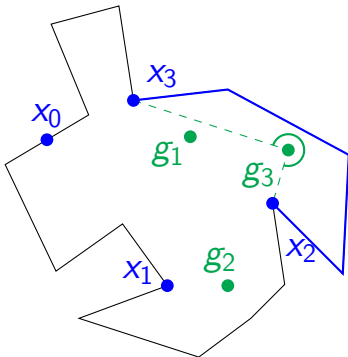
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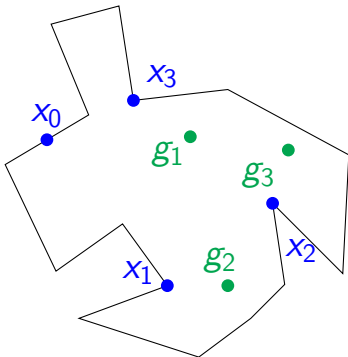
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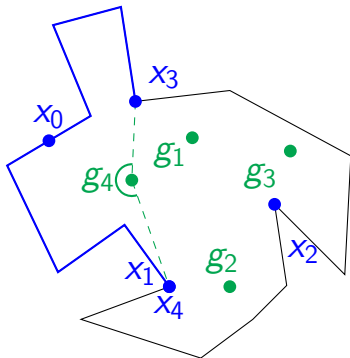
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Exact solution attainable?

Exact algorithms

Theorem (Main theorem)

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Three different algorithms/methods.

Overview of Solutions

Three different algorithms/methods

Common element: Greedy steps

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- ▶ Method 1: Perform more greedy steps

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Overview of Solutions

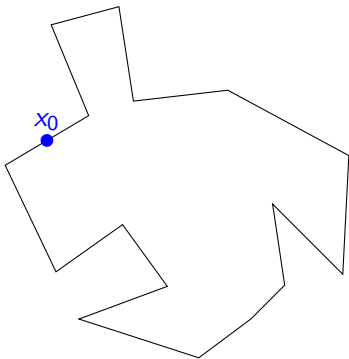
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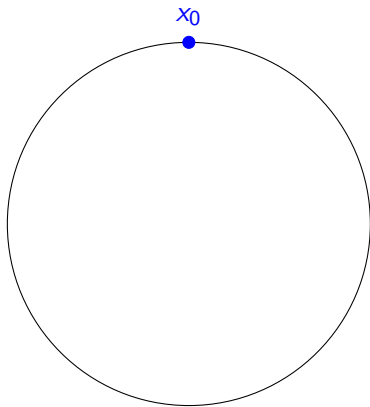
- ▶ Method 1: Perform more greedy steps
- ▶ Method 2: Select good candidate starting points
- ▶ Method 3: Try every starting point simultaneously

Method 1: Repeated Greedy

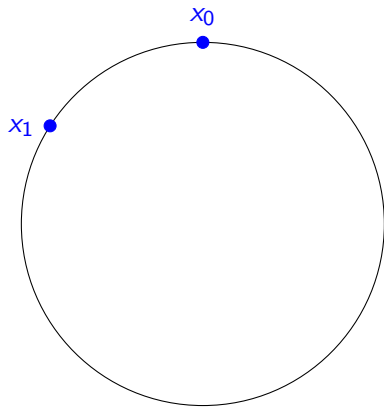
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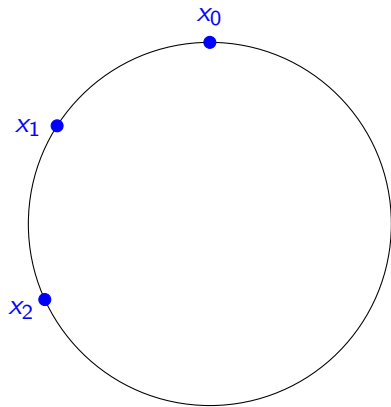
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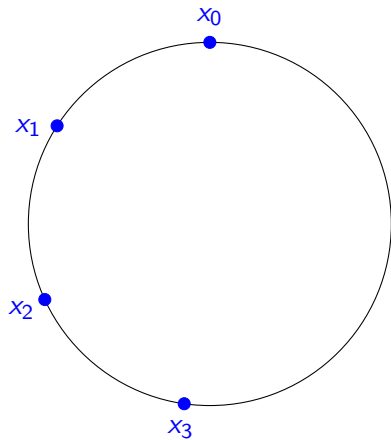
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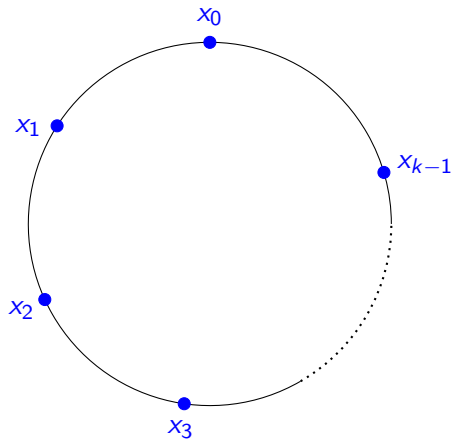
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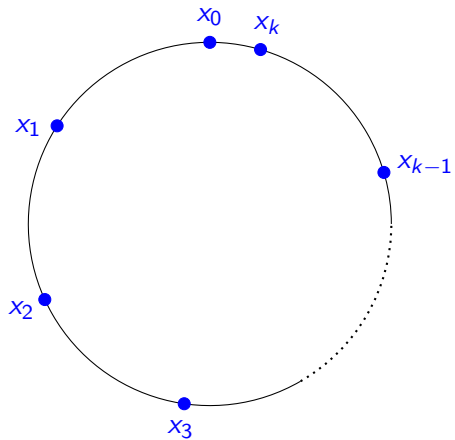
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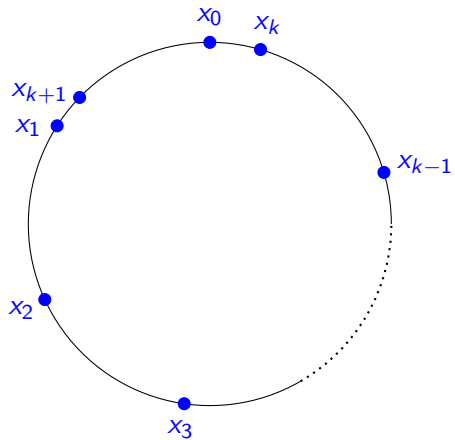
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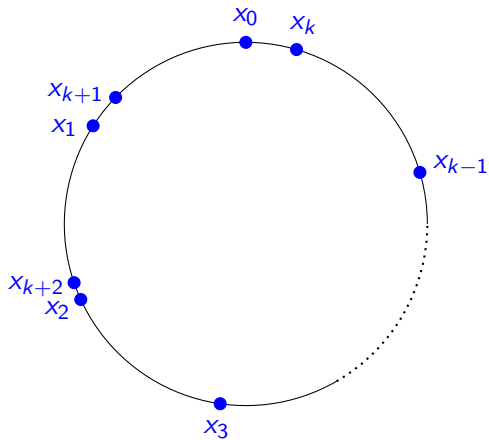
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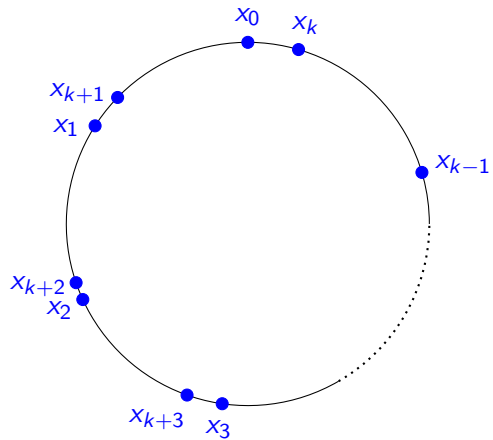
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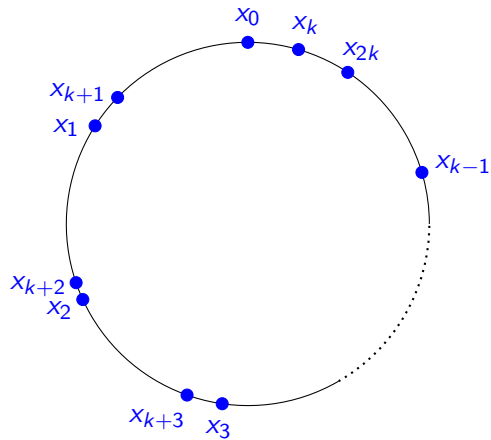
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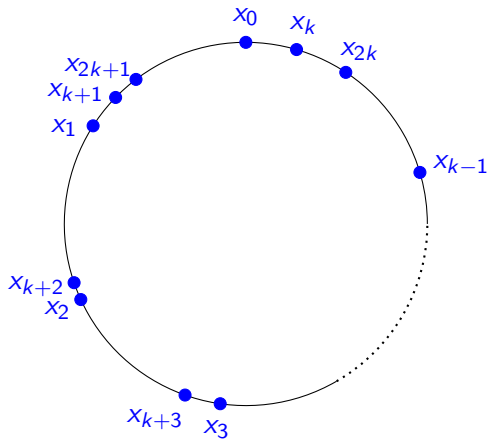
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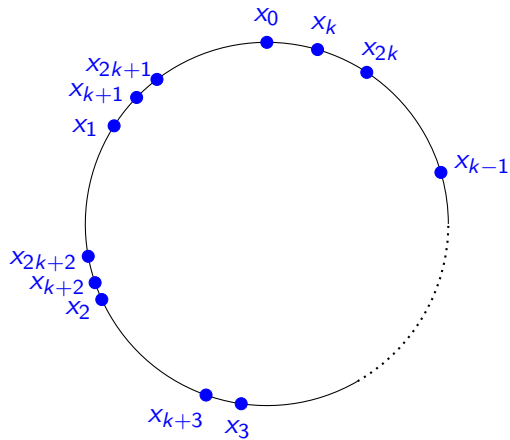
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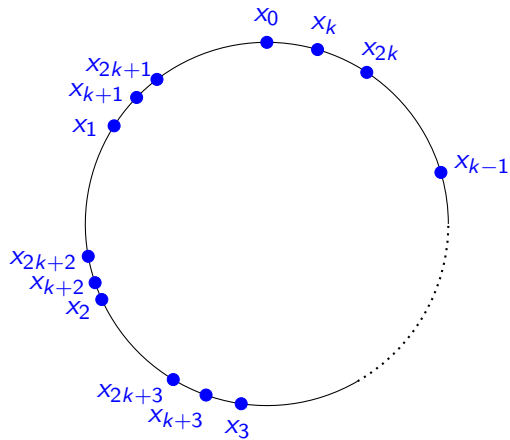
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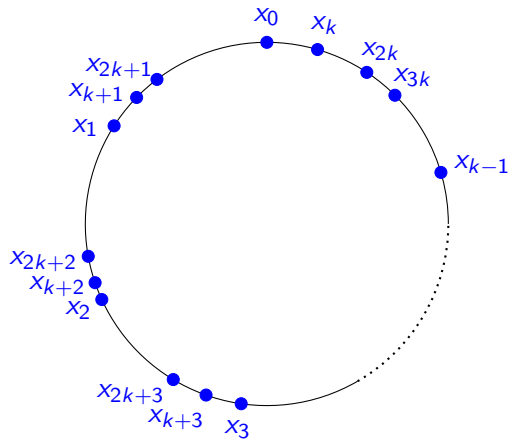
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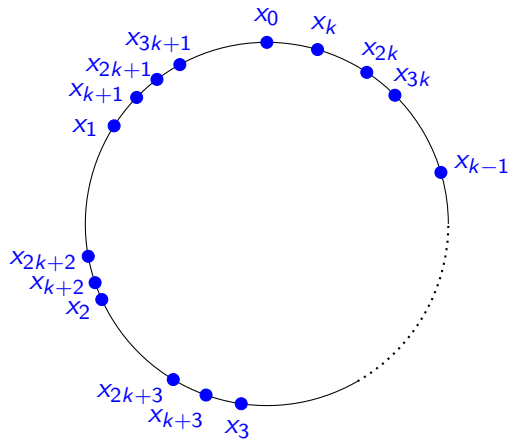
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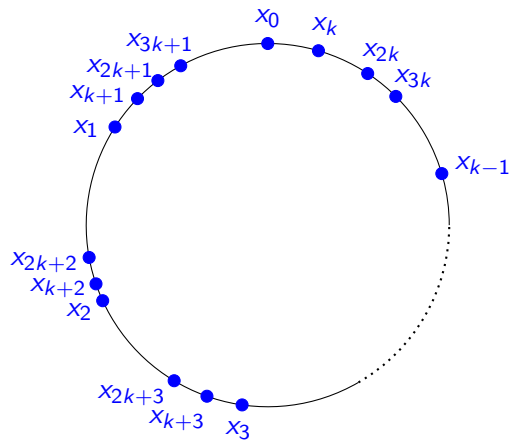
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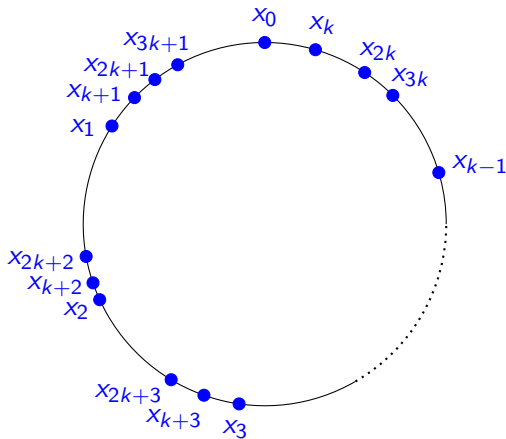


When to stop?



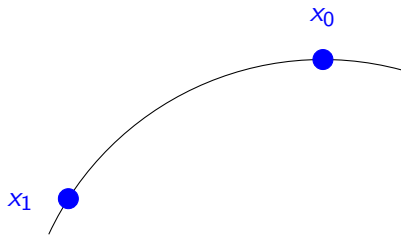
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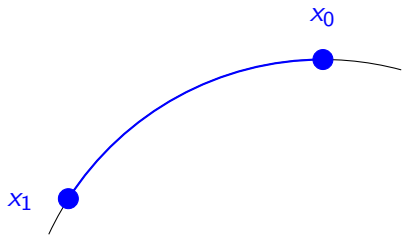
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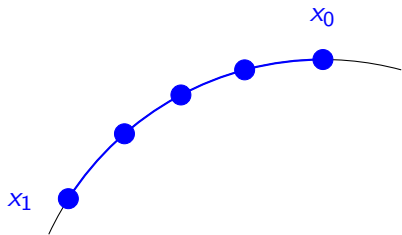
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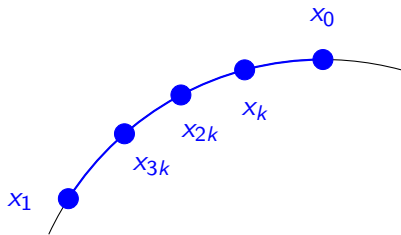
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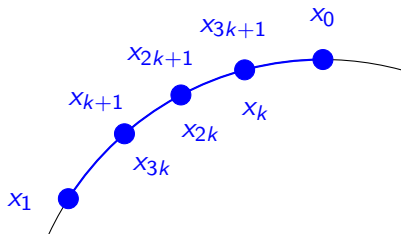
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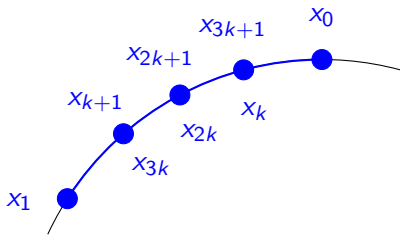
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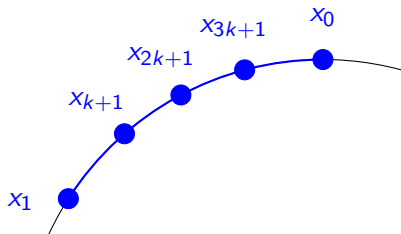
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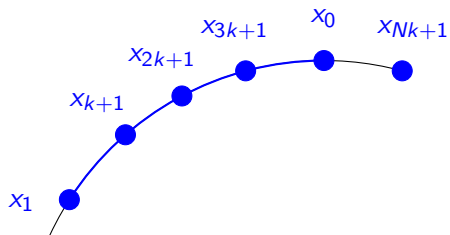
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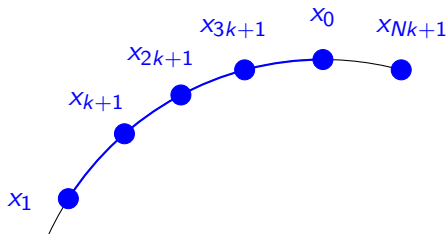
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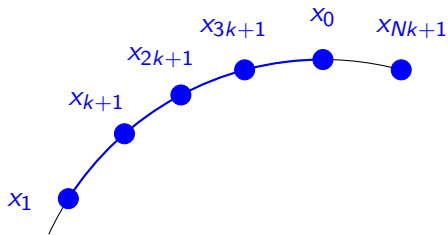
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Guaranteed in $\mathcal{O}(n^3 \mathbf{OPT})$ revolutions.

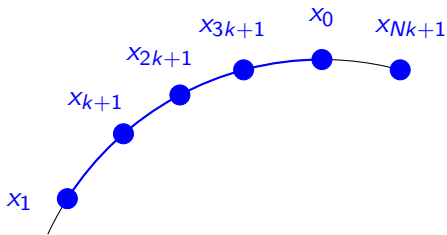


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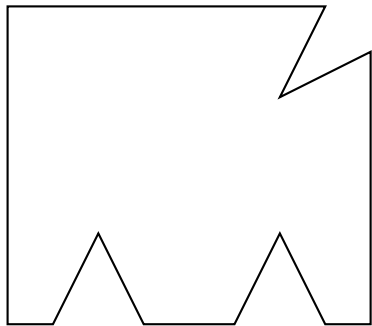
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$\mathcal{O}(n^5 \mathbf{OPT} \log n)$ runtime.

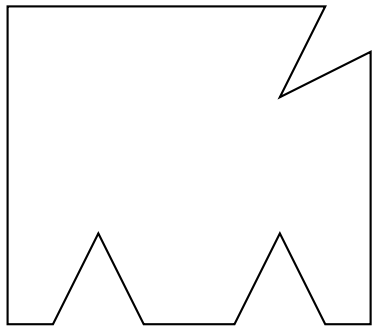


Method 2: Using one findable Guard

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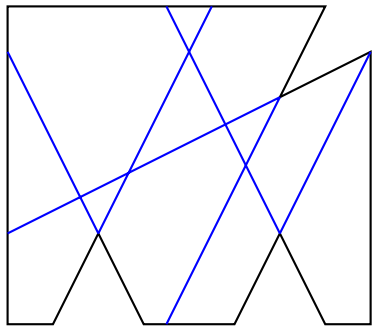


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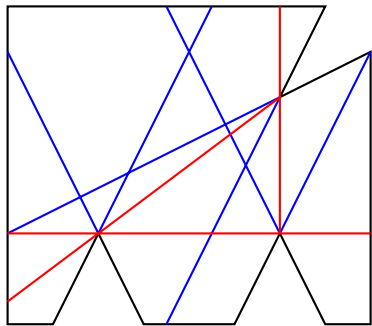
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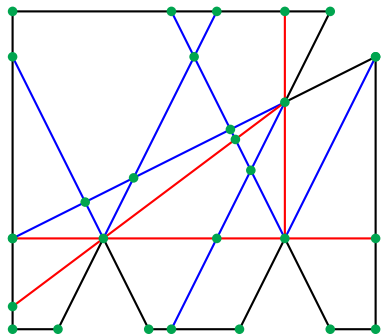
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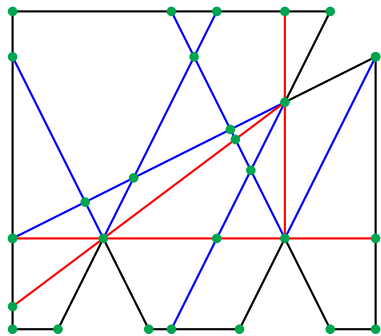
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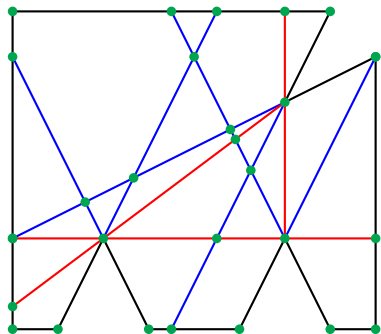
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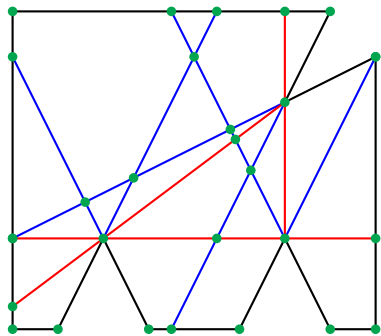
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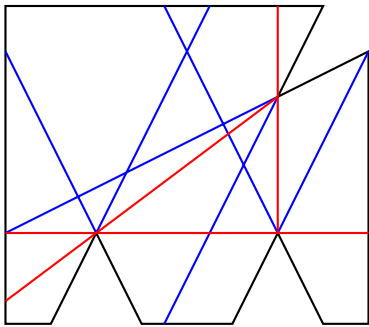


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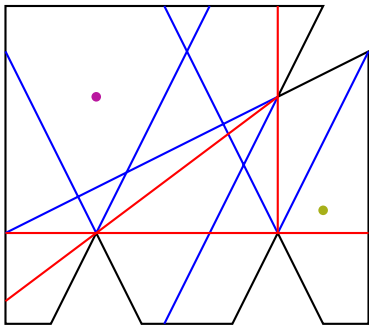
At most $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ incidence points. Try them all!

Total running time: $\mathcal{O}(n^6 \log(n))$.

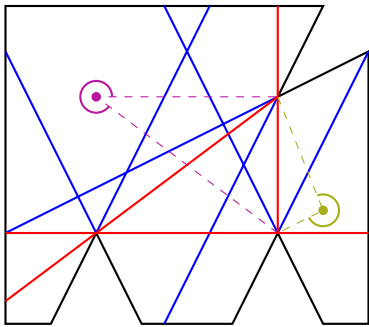
Sketch of Proof



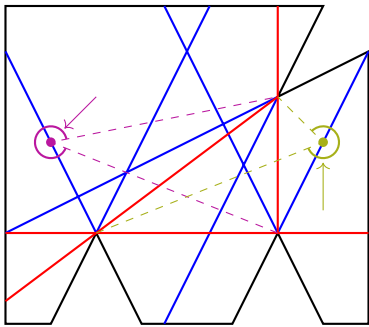
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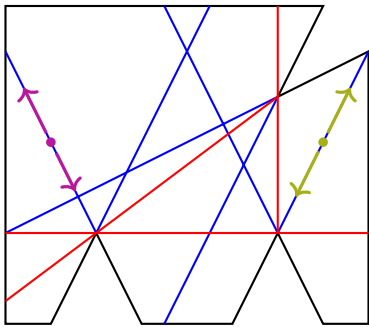
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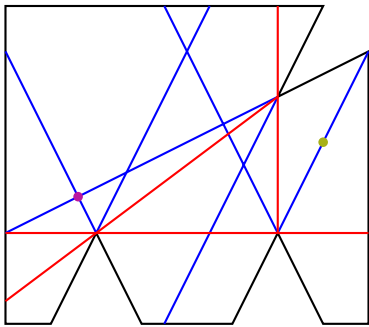
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Sketch of Proof

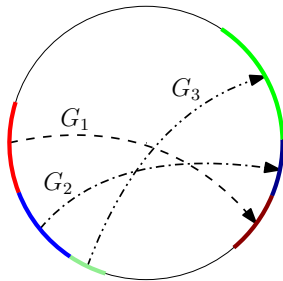


Method 3: Closed-Form Analysis (“Analytic Arc Cover Framework”)

Idea: Find a closed form expression of greedy step G to evaluate every starting point simultaneously.

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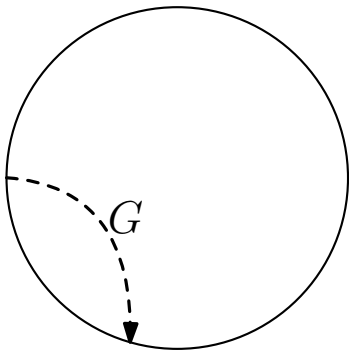
$$G_1 = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d}, \quad G_2 = \frac{a'x + b'}{c'x + d'}, \quad G_3 = \frac{a''x + b''}{c''x + d''}, \dots$$

Bounds: $[a_0 + b_0\sqrt{c_0}, a_1 + b_1\sqrt{c_1}), [a_1 + b_1\sqrt{c_1}, a_2 + b_2\sqrt{c_2}), [a_2 + b_2\sqrt{c_2}, a_3 + b_3\sqrt{c_3}), \dots$

Using a closed form representation (“Analytic Arc Cover Framework”)

Input: Closed form expression for G

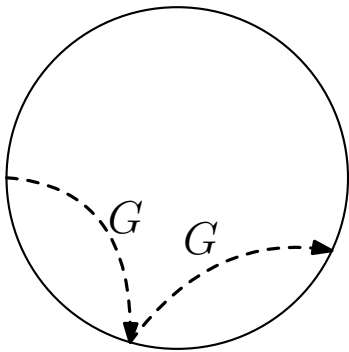
Algorithm: Repeatedly compose G with itself. . .



Using a closed form representation (“Analytic Arc Cover Framework”)

Input: Closed form expression for G

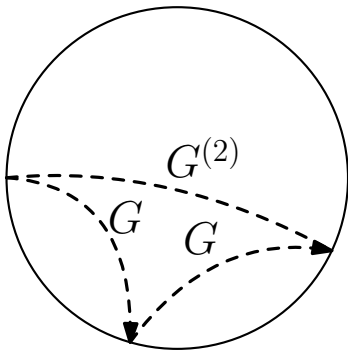
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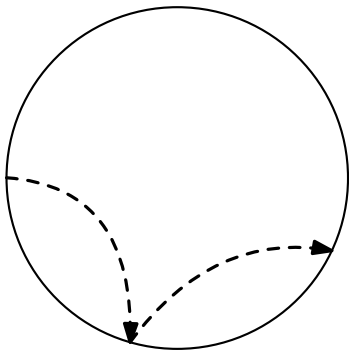
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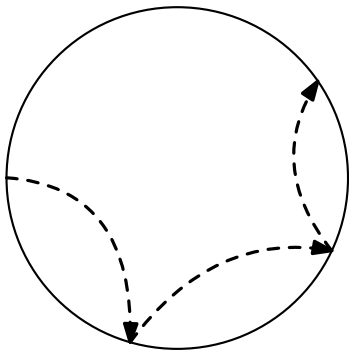
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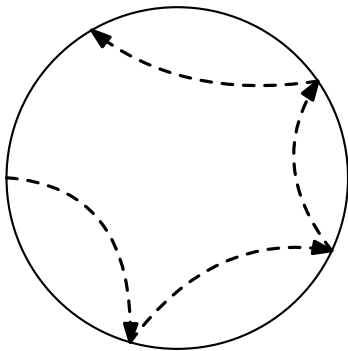
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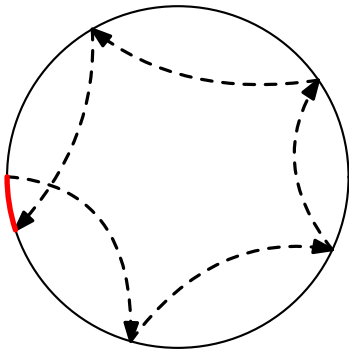


Using a closed form representation (“Analytic Arc Cover Framework”)

Input: Closed form expression for G

Algorithm: Repeatedly compose G with itself. . .
until $G^{(k)}$ exceeds a full loop somewhere.

Output: k

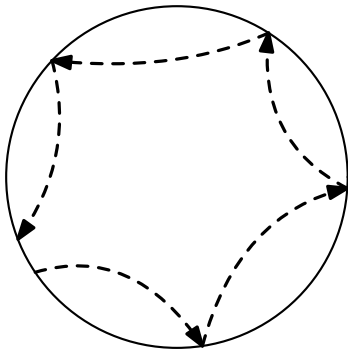


Using a closed form representation (“Analytic Arc Cover Framework”)

Input: Closed form expression for G

Algorithm: Repeatedly compose G with itself. . .
until $G^{(k)}$ exceeds a full loop somewhere.

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Need to test $G^{(k)}$ everywhere at once.

Analytic Arc Cover Framework: Benefits

- ▶ Only need to find one function

Analytic Arc Cover Framework: Benefits

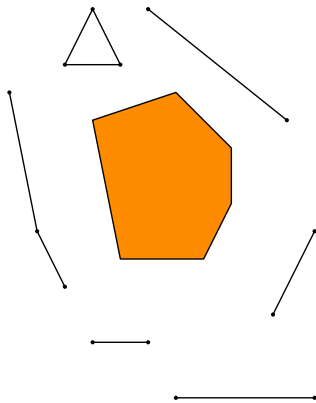
- ▶ Only need to find one function
- ▶ Robust to some problem variants

Analytic Arc Cover Framework: Benefits

- ▶ Only need to find one function
- ▶ Robust to some problem variants
- ▶ Also applicable to some other problems. . .

More problems: Line Segment/Polygon Separation

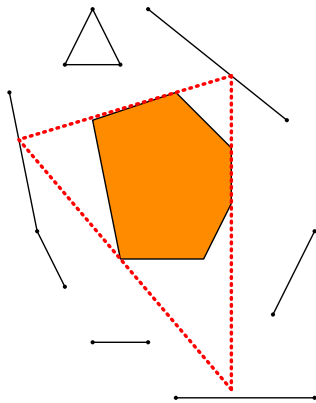
Input: A convex polygon and a set of line segments.



More problems: Line Segment/Polygon Separation

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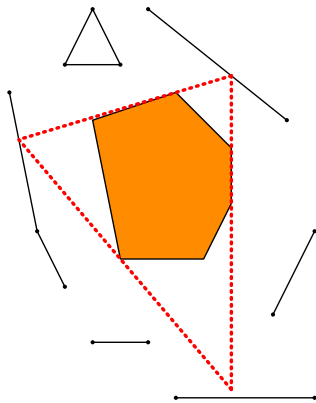
Output: A convex polygon separating the two, minimizing vertices.



More problems: Line Segment/Polygon Separation

Input: A convex polygon and a set of line segments.

Output: A convex polygon separating the two, minimizing vertices.



Solvable with analytic arc cover framework!

More Problems: Min Half-Plane Carving

- ▶ What shapes can be carved from a large block of wood with half-plane cuts? (solved at CCCG '24)

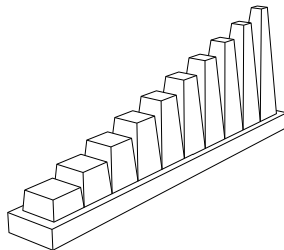
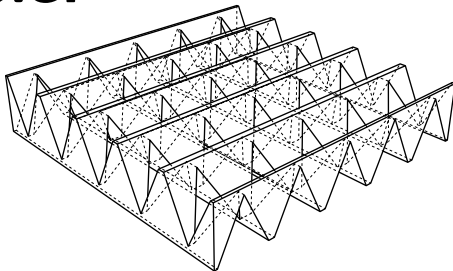
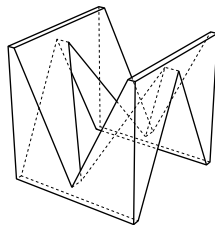
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More Problems: Min Half-Plane Carving

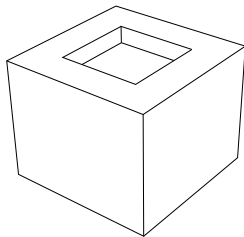
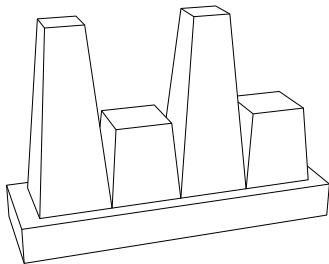
- ▶ What shapes can be carved from a large block of wood with half-plane cuts? (solved at CCCG '24)
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Carveable:

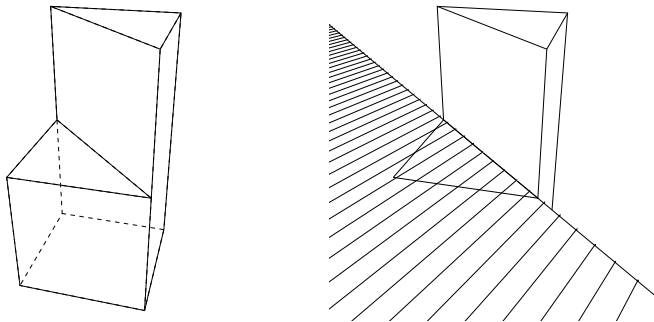


More Problems: Min Half-Plane Carving

Uncarveable:

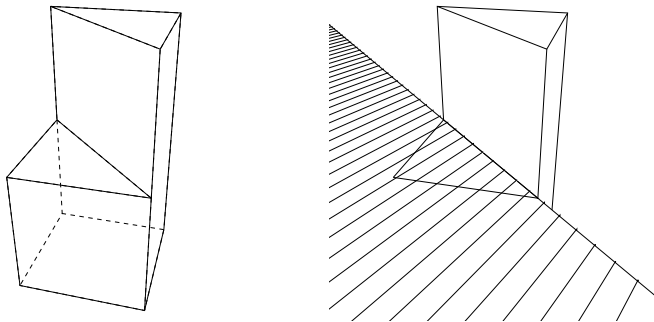


Min Half-Plane Cutting: Reducing to 2D



- ▶ Minimizing in 3D \rightarrow Minimizing (many) in 2D

Min Half-Plane Cutting: Reducing to 2D



- ▶ Minimizing in 3D \rightarrow Minimizing (many) in 2D
- ▶ Reduction to line segment/polygon separation

Future Work

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Faster runtime:

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- ▶ Almost linear runtime for greedy revolution

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- ▶ Way fewer revolutions for Method 1

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- ▶ Higher dimensional galleries.

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- ▶ Way fewer revolutions for Method 1

Other variants:

- ▶ Higher dimensional galleries.
- ▶ Each guard guards at most m polygonal arcs.

Thank you ¹

¹Also Jack is looking for PhD positions. . .